

ATTRACTIONS OF SAVANNAH

HER PARKS, FORTS, SCHOOLS CEMETERIES.

One of the Most Beautiful and Interesting Cemeteries in the Land Is Bonaventure, in Which Nature and Art Combine to Adorn the Resting Place of the Dead—Other Noteworthy Points of Interest in and Near This Charming Forest City.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Savannah, Ga., April 7. POINTS OF interest to be remembered by the visitor to Savannah are the public parks, containing the monuments to Sergeant Jasper, General Nathaniel Greene and Pulaski—all Revolutionary heroes—and the imposing monument to the Confederate dead in the military parade grounds of Savannah. By the way, the city contributed nearly the full share of Georgia's quota of troops in the Spanish-American war. You should visit the sites of the great military camps where 20,000 volunteers were drilled and armed for the stirring campaign of Cuba. There, too, there is the rifle range, where Savannah riflemen obtained such skill as to carry off the lion's share of the prizes at Sea Girt, N. J., in their two late visits north. Also Jasper Springs, where the gallant sergeant fell in the war for American independence, and Fort Pulaski on the Savannah river, historic in two wars: Fort Mifflin on Tybee Island, with its massive disappearing guns, that commanded the sea approach, called the watch dogs of the Georgia coast. Then there is Thunderbolt, called the Great Oyster, the oyster and fish depot of South Georgia, and the home of the Savannah Yacht club; also the ocean steamship wharves, the largest in the country, five miles in extent. Tybee and Warsaw islands, the seaside resorts of Georgia, and the islands of Beaufort and Montgomery, are charming resorts on the "Salt" and unrivaled for the beauty of their approaches and surroundings. Here are the homes of many Savannah business men. Another feature worthy of a visit is Beetheda, an urban industrial island founded by Whitfield in the days of Oglethorpe; likewise far-famed Bonaventure, the most picturesque cemetery in the world. For want of time and space I will only describe the latter and Forsyth Park. Nearly all these places are reached in a few minutes either by wheel, automobile, electric cars or carriage.

RAILWAYS.

Savannah is an important railroad terminus. There are four great trunk lines entering the city, the "Atlantic Coast," of the "Plant System," the Georgia Central, the Southern Railway, and last, but not least, the "New Seaboard Air Line." Savannah has also four steamship lines and connections to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston.

These trunk lines entering the city have contributed more in bringing about Savannah's wonderful prosperity than any other agency. In the civil war Georgia was known as the "granary of the Confederacy," and the southern armies were largely supplied from the bounty of her broad acres. The "New Road," as the Seaboard is called, is spending this year a million dollars in Savannah, erecting new office buildings and enlarging its extensive switches and terminal, and also reclaiming waste land, etc., a transformation scene well worth one's visit to see. There seems to be an air of mutual contentment among the citizens that the extensive terminal improvements, the shortening of the route some thirty-four miles between Savannah and Jacksonville, will not only prove advantageous to the Seaboard, but add greatly to the general appearance and to the city's prosperity. This is a gigantic enterprise and Savannah owes much of its present prosperity to the new road's management. The long "iron roads" of these trunk lines, tapping the Carolinas in the north and northwest, and westward extending into the middle and southwestern Georgia and Alabama and portions of Tennessee and Mississippi, and southward penetrating the heart of Florida, pour into the lap of Savannah's commerce immense contributions of the native pine, the cotton, the rice, the fruit and vegetable fields, the granite and phosphate beds, etc., that enable her to stand proudly as a commercial center and first in the list of commercial cities of this section.

BONAVENTURE.

Bonaventure is one of the most famous, unique and beautiful cemeteries in all America, and within its sacred confines have been buried many of the most distinguished Southerners. It is a favorite place of resort to citizen and stranger alike. Cities of the dead have fame as well as cities of the living. One hundred years ago some four miles outside of Savannah this site was selected for a cemetery for its great natural loveliness. Its charm then, as well as now, was its wealth of noble live oaks from which drooping masses of board-like grey Spanish moss hung in heavy and graceful folds over the grave of the distinguished dead of a century ago, forming avenues and arches of over a half mile of a strange and weird aspect. The original tract was settled upon in 1670 by Colonel John Mullyne, and after the marriage

of his daughter in 1761 to Josiah Tattal, the occasion was celebrated by the planting of oaks which now adorn the grounds in the forms of the letters M and T, the initials of the respective family names of the bride and groom. For over a half mile extends a magnificent avenue of oaks, forming a leafy tunnel, from the roof of which drop long stalactites of leaden-colored moss swayed to and fro by every passing breeze. Here, too, as in the city, palm-trees and Spanish bayonets and other hardy plants of tropical regions greet the stranger's wondering eyes and remind him that he is beneath a sunnier sky than at home.

FORSYTH PARK.

Forsyth Park, right in the heart of the city, after the plan of the Grand park in the City of Mexico, is a peerless gem that many northern cities may well envy. The shade trees in it are mostly pine and of the natural growth of the forest. The walks are broad, winding and prettily arranged and covered with shell, bordered with lawns and clumps of roses, coleus, cacti, ivy and climbing plants. It contains ten acres and an additional ten, to be used as a military parade. The main entrance is guarded by sphinxes. In the center is a beautiful fountain. In the center of the parade grounds stands the Confederate monument, modern Italian in style and fifty feet high, standing on a raised terrace and capped by a bronze statue of a Confederate soldier at "parade rest." In the center of the parade grounds stands the Confederate monument, modern Italian in style and fifty feet high, standing on a raised terrace and capped by a bronze statue of a Confederate soldier at "parade rest." In the center of the parade grounds stands the Confederate monument, modern Italian in style and fifty feet high, standing on a raised terrace and capped by a bronze statue of a Confederate soldier at "parade rest."

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FOR STATE TREASURER

Senator McDonald Says Charles Robinson, of This City, Is the Logical Democratic Candidate.

The Philadelphia Inquirer yesterday contained the following: Democrats of Northeastern Pennsylvania who ought to know Mr. Coray will not support his nomination for Democratic nomination for state treasurer. They favor the nomination of former Sheriff Charles Robinson, of Lackawanna county, who is a native of this county and he can command a solid delegation from his own and neighboring counties, where Mr. Coray, who is styled an independent Republican, should be strongest.

REYNOLD'S BILL IS DISMISSED

IS NOT ENTITLED TO EQUITABLE RELIEF.

Opinion Handed Down by President Judge Edwards in the Case of Reynolds Against Boland et al.—Because the Plaintiff Joined with One of the Defendants in an Effort to Deceive Another Party to the Transaction, the Judge Directs That the Bill Be Dismissed.

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FACTS.

I. Before Dec. 30, 1898, S. N. Stetler had secured certain land and located on the West side of the city of Scranton, and was desirous of the aid of others in the development of the property. He submitted the matter to W. P. Boland et al., desiring them to act as negotiators, Stetler, William P. Boland and Reynolds met with George S. Horn and C. G. Boland and entered into an agreement, dated Dec. 18, 1898, to acquire the land. Stetler leaves being the substantial capital of the company. The company was organized with a capital of \$8,000, divided in certain proportions among the parties. The agreement provided that the company should acquire the land by the purchase of the stock of the People's Coal company, each of the incorporators, either personally or through others, paying the share of the ten per centum of the capital stock.

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Opinion Handed Down by President Judge Edwards in the Case of Reynolds Against Boland et al.—Because the Plaintiff Joined with One of the Defendants in an Effort to Deceive Another Party to the Transaction, the Judge Directs That the Bill Be Dismissed.

FACTS.

I. Before Dec. 30, 1898, S. N. Stetler had secured certain land and located on the West side of the city of Scranton, and was desirous of the aid of others in the development of the property. He submitted the matter to W. P. Boland et al., desiring them to act as negotiators, Stetler, William P. Boland and Reynolds met with George S. Horn and C. G. Boland and entered into an agreement, dated Dec. 18, 1898, to acquire the land. Stetler leaves being the substantial capital of the company. The company was organized with a capital of \$8,000, divided in certain proportions among the parties. The agreement provided that the company should acquire the land by the purchase of the stock of the People's Coal company, each of the incorporators, either personally or through others, paying the share of the ten per centum of the capital stock.

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Opinion Handed Down by President Judge Edwards in the Case of Reynolds Against Boland et al.—Because the Plaintiff Joined with One of the Defendants in an Effort to Deceive Another Party to the Transaction, the Judge Directs That the Bill Be Dismissed.

President Judge H. M. Edwards yesterday handed down an opinion in the equity case of H. B. Reynolds against W. P. Boland et al., dismissing the plaintiff's bill, because he had deprived himself of a right to equitable relief. The opinion reads as follows: On an examination of the law applicable to the facts in this case I find that the fact upon which the plaintiff's bill is founded is such a character as to take the contention out of the domain of equity. The dispute is between H. B. Reynolds, the plaintiff, and William P. Boland, one of the defendants. There is no dispute connecting C. G. Boland, John A. Mears and the People's Coal company with the case in such a way as to require them to answer as defendants. It is not necessary to state that there is no evidence to hold them, and that the dispute has narrowed itself down to a contest between the two men named. The testimony is to be taken on the facts and the law, and covers many matters of detail. Taking the view I do of the case, it is only necessary to find a way for the plaintiff to get out of it. From the pleadings it appears that the bill is as material and relevant. I shall state them in my own way without answering the requests submitted by both parties.

REYNOLD'S BILL IS DISMISSED

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FACTS.

I. Before Dec. 30, 1898, S. N. Stetler had secured certain land and located on the West side of the city of Scranton, and was desirous of the aid of others in the development of the property. He submitted the matter to W. P. Boland et al., desiring them to act as negotiators, Stetler, William P. Boland and Reynolds met with George S. Horn and C. G. Boland and entered into an agreement, dated Dec. 18, 1898, to acquire the land. Stetler leaves being the substantial capital of the company. The company was organized with a capital of \$8,000, divided in certain proportions among the parties. The agreement provided that the company should acquire the land by the purchase of the stock of the People's Coal company, each of the incorporators, either personally or through others, paying the share of the ten per centum of the capital stock.

REYNOLD'S BILL IS DISMISSED

IS NOT ENTIT